

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	About SATURDAY, 3rd April.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	SATURDAY, 3rd April, 9 A.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Blosz	WEDNESDAY, 7th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BULOY" Capt. H. Fornes	About WEDNESDAY, 7th April.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lens	FRIDAY, 23rd April, 10 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	GALEDONNIER	Bryon	13th April, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCERANIEN	Magnen	26th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	27th April, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Lights and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

53, Beetham Street

166, Nanking Road

Barrington 4th March 1904.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Bootta,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SOOTH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
同 隆 號CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
25th May, 1891.ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " .50

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites, at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.Inspection invited.
GRACA & Co.,
No. 27, Des Voux Road.PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days
SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.BENGERS
Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, which is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

THE YANGTZE WHARF AND
GODOWN CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Report of the Directors for the year ended December 31, 1908, to be submitted to the ordinary annual meeting to be held at the office of the general agents on Wednesday, March 31, at 11.45 a.m.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts for 1908.

The year's working has resulted in a net profit of Tls. 41,435.70 to which the balance brought forward from 1907, Tls. 11,162.93, being added, the sum of Tls. 52,598.63 remains at credit of profit and loss account to be dealt with. This sum is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Write off 2½% on book value of build-
ings, pontoons, etc. 6,265.75
Write off book value of steam-launch 2,650.00
To pay a dividend of 15% on capital
of Tls. 350,000.00 52,500.00
And to carry forward 6,192.88

Tls. 52,598.63

The property of the Company has been kept in first-class repair and the cost charged to working expenses.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Willeumier, who offers himself for re-election Shanghai, March 15, 1909.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

For the year ended December 31, 1908.

(Cents Omitted.)

Dr.	Tls.
To Wages of Permanent Foreign and Native Staff, Commission to Wharf Manager and Rent	30,088
Coolie hire	24,737
Customs Supervision	2,005
General Charges	5,030
Steam-launch Working	4,656
Insurance—Fire	Tls. 761.67
Profit and Income	597.98
Stationery and Advertising	1,359
Balance	806
	41,741
	Tls. 119,326

By—Net—Wharfage and—Warehouse

Rent

Tls. 119,326

Tls. 119,326

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.

Tls.

To 10% Furniture written off 309 |

Auditor's Fee 250 |

Directors' Fees 1,500 |

Balance 52,598 |

Tls. 54,658

Gr.

Tls.

By Balance forward 11,162 |

Balance of 1908 Working account 41,741 |

Interest 1,745 |

Transfer Fees 8 |

Tls. 54,658

BALANCE SHEET,

31st December, 1908.

Dr.

Tls.

Capital 350,000 |

Mortgages 167,460 |

Sundry Creditors 50,000 |

Reserve account 50,000 |

Profit and Loss account 52,598 |

Tls. 570,058

Gr.

Tls.

By Properties 239,086 |

By Buildings, pontoons, etc. 257,717 |

Less—written off depreciation to Dec. 31, 1907 6,387 |

to Dec. 31, 1908 250,699

Steam-launch account 8,500 |

Less—written off depreciation to Dec. 31, 1907 850 |

to Dec. 31, 1908 7,650

Furniture account 4,997.49 |

Less—written off depreciation to Dec. 31, 1908 2,141.65 |

Sundry debtors 29,734 |

Rent prepaid 2,500 |

Sundry stocks 900 |

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 24 |

Carlowitz & Co., cash in hand 46,740 |

Tls. 570,058

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

General Agents.

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, December 31, 1908.

I report that having examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, I am of opinion that it is a full and fair Balance Sheet properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

G. WILLEUMIER,

Auditor.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and D.U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tin Kow.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light houses.

J. G. FROST,
Observer.
19th March, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

are now showing
special cretonne and
curtain designs for
the spring season

CURTAIN

Madras Muslins in white
or Ecor with plain,
Frilled or Fancy
Bordered Edges
from 80 cts.
per yard

AND

Plain and Figured
Harness and Book
Muslins in White
and Ecor

Brise Bise
Blinds and Screens

CRETONNE

Very special Plain Book
Muslin Curtains,
Frilled, 3 sides, in
White only 3½
yards long
\$5.75 per pr.
4 yards long
\$7.50 per
pair

SHOW

New patterns in Lace
Curtains from \$5.00
per pair 4 yards long

SEE

Latest white ground
and floral designs in
washing Cretonne
for loose covers
and curtains

WINDOWS

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

and
28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1904.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd
Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road
Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw,
Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1904. [188]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78,
Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1904. [292]

TO LET.

NO. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT
ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD
A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YONG BUILDING,
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST BLUE
BUILDINGS, and in 158, DES VOEUX
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE,
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1904. [5]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG
ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
& LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1904. [248]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUBBEL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [52]

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on
BELLISIO TERRACE, first row, entrance
from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For
particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1904. [239]

For Sale.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

WE are Specializing in a Line of
BACON and HAM.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.

Only 60 cents a lb.

CUT OR UNCUT.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1904. [191]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

BUTTER.

"BUTTERCUP" Brand 73 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " " 75 " "

"DAISY" " " 80 " "

ALSO

FINE PASTRY BUTTER 60 " "

BEST COOKING BUTTER 40 " "

On and after 1st April, we will
make no extra charge for cash
purchases in small money.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1904. [297]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRABER (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the first of the new and powerful
medicines, so to speak, it is a remedy
which is not only effective, but is also
entirely harmless, and is a most valuable
remedy in all cases of the following
diseases:—

1. Rheumatism, 2. Gout, 3. Neuralgia,
4. Migraine, 5. Headache, 6. Stomach
ache, 7. Indigestion, 8. Constipation,
9. Liver complaint, 10. Biliousness,
11. Skin diseases, 12. All kinds of
fevers, 13. Typhoid, 14. Cholera,
15. Dysentery, 16. Malaria, 17. Yellow
fever, 18. Smallpox, 19. Measles,
20. Whooping cough, 21. Diphtheria,
22. Scarlet fever, 23. Typhus, 24.
Epidemic typhus, 25. Relapsing fever,
26. Brucella fever, 27. Malta fever,
28. Septicæmia, 29. Pyæmia, 30. All
kinds of poisoning, 31. All kinds of
infectious diseases, 32. All kinds of
debility, 33. All kinds of weakness,
34. All kinds of nervousness, 35. All
kinds of hysteria, 36. All kinds of
melancholia, 37. All kinds of insanity,
38. All kinds of epilepsy, 39. All kinds
of convulsions, 40. All kinds of paralysis,
41. All kinds of locomotor ataxia, 42. All
kinds of tabes dorsalis, 43. All kinds of
syphilis, 44. All kinds of gonorrhoea,
45. All kinds of venereal diseases, 46. All
kinds of skin diseases, 47. All kinds of
eye diseases, 48. All kinds of ear diseases,
49. All kinds of throat diseases, 50. All
kinds of lung diseases, 51. All kinds of
heart diseases, 52. All kinds of kidney
diseases, 53. All kinds of bladder
diseases, 54. All kinds of rectal diseases,
55. All kinds of prostatic diseases, 56. All
kinds of testicular diseases, 57. All kinds
of ovarian diseases, 58. All kinds of
uterine diseases, 59. All kinds of
menstrual diseases, 60. All kinds of
pregnancy, 61. All kinds of labour,
62. All kinds of delivery, 63. All kinds
of puerperal diseases, 64. All kinds of
lactation, 65. All kinds of nursing,
66. All kinds of child diseases, 67. All
kinds of infant diseases, 68. All kinds
of childhood diseases, 69. All kinds of
adolescence, 70. All kinds of youth,
71. All kinds of manhood, 72. All kinds
of womanhood, 73. All kinds of old age,
74. All kinds of decrepitude, 75. All
kinds of death.

THE THERAPION.

This preparation is a most powerful
remedy, and is a most valuable
remedy in all cases of the following
diseases:—

1. Rheumatism, 2. Gout, 3. Neuralgia,
4. Migraine, 5. Headache, 6. Stomach
ache, 7. Indigestion, 8. Constipation,
9. Liver complaint, 10. Biliousness,
11. Skin diseases, 12. All kinds of
fevers, 13. Typhoid, 14. Cholera,
15. Dysentery, 16. Malaria, 17. Yellow
fever, 18. Smallpox, 19. Measles,
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49. All kinds of throat diseases, 50. All
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diseases, 53. All kinds of bladder
diseases, 54. All kinds of rectal diseases,
55. All kinds of prostatic diseases, 56. All
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45. All kinds of venereal diseases, 46. All
kinds of skin diseases, 47. All kinds of
eye diseases, 48. All kinds of ear diseases,
49. All kinds of throat diseases, 50. All
kinds of lung diseases, 51. All kinds of
heart diseases, 52. All kinds of kidney
diseases, 53. All kinds of bladder
diseases, 54. All kinds of rectal diseases,
55. All kinds of prostatic diseases, 56. All
kinds of testicular diseases, 57. All kinds
of ovarian diseases, 58. All kinds of
uterine diseases, 59. All kinds of
menstrual diseases, 60. All kinds of
pregnancy, 61. All kinds of labour,
62. All kinds of delivery, 63. All kinds
of puerperal diseases, 64. All kinds of
lactation, 65. All kinds of nursing,
66. All kinds of child diseases, 67. All
kinds of infant diseases, 68. All kinds
of childhood diseases, 69. All kinds of
adolescence, 70. All kinds of youth,
71. All kinds of manhood, 72. All kinds
of womanhood, 73. All kinds of old age,
74. All kinds of decrepitude, 75. All
kinds of death.

THE THERAPION.

This preparation is a most powerful
remedy, and is a most valuable
remedy in all cases of the following
diseases:—

1. Rheumatism, 2. Gout, 3. Neuralgia,
4. Migraine, 5. Headache, 6. Stomach
ache, 7. Indigestion, 8. Constipation,
9. Liver complaint, 10. Biliousness,
11. Skin diseases, 12. All kinds of
fevers, 13. Typhoid, 14. Cholera,
15. Dysentery, 16. Malaria, 17. Yellow
fever, 18. Smallpox, 19. Measles,
20. Whooping cough, 21. Diphtheria,
22. Scarlet fever, 23. Typhus, 24.
Epidemic typhus, 25. Relapsing fever,
26. Brucella fever, 27. Malta fever,
28. Septicæmia, 29. Pyæmia, 30. All
kinds of poisoning, 31. All kinds of
infectious diseases, 32. All kinds of
debility, 33. All kinds of weakness,
34. All kinds of nervousness, 35. All
kinds of hysteria, 36. All kinds of
melancholia, 37. All kinds of insanity,
38. All kinds of epilepsy, 39. All kinds
of convulsions, 40. All kinds of paralysis,
41. All kinds of locomotor ataxia, 42. All
kinds of tabes dorsalis, 43. All kinds of
syphilis, 44. All kinds of gonorrhoea,
45. All kinds of venereal diseases, 46. All
kinds of skin diseases, 47. All kinds of
eye diseases, 48. All kinds of ear diseases,
49. All kinds of throat diseases, 50. All
kinds of lung diseases, 51. All kinds of
heart diseases, 52. All kinds of kidney
diseases, 53. All kinds of bladder
diseases, 54. All kinds of rectal diseases,
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adolescence, 70. All kinds of youth,
71. All kinds of manhood, 72. All kinds
of womanhood, 73. All kinds of old age,
74. All kinds of decrepitude, 75. All
kinds of death.

COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMACY.

The *N. C. D.* writer editorially on
27th March:—In our yesterday's issue there
appeared a paragraph, translated from the
vernacular Press, which stated that the German
Minister at Peking in connection with the un-
satisfactory commercial situation that exists at
Tientsin. It was explained that thirty-five
hongs, which deal in piece-goods and other
foreign material, were in debt to foreign mer-
chants of that port to the extent of Tls.
14,000,000; and that application had been
made that the Viceroy of Chihli should be in-
structed to consider what means could be taken
to remedy so deplorable a state of affairs.
The German Minister, we were further
told, had enclosed to the Waiwups a memo-
randum from the Diplomatic Body
at Peking, recommending that the Chi-
nese Government should raise a foreign loan
for the purpose of paying off the debt. Since
then the Government has conferred with the
Viceroy at Tientsin, and naive hopes are ex-
pressed of a speedy settlement. Meanwhile
the Tientsin Chinese Chamber of Commerce
hastened to lend its support to the loan pro-
posal. These Tls. 14,000,000, it suggested,
should be devoted to the establishment of a
Chinese Bank at Tientsin, where the influx of
so much capital would be an inestimable boon
in the financially harassed condition of the
town. Interest on the loan, it was pointed out,
should amount to not more than four or five per
cent. per annum. There would be difficulty for
the Bank in realizing eight per cent. on its
capital and the margin of three or four per cent.
could be devoted temporarily to wards paying
off the debt, or at least the interest upon it.
The Viceroy does not appear to have taken
kindly to the scheme; possibly he suspected
that the required Government security would
resolve itself into his own guarantee. "Foreign
loans," he sagely remarked, "are often fraught
with evils, and, moreover, it is inadvisable that
such a dangerous precedent should be estab-
lished." His Excellency, however, at once took
the matter in hand, issued orders to the Taotai
and the Chamber of Commerce to draw up a
detailed statement of the foreign claims and
bid them enter into negotiations with a Com-
mittee that had been appointed by the
Consular Body at Tientsin. In conclusion,
Viceroy Yang Shih-shiang advised the Chi-
nese merchants to take no action whatever
until the result of the Conference became
known, unless, of course, any of them should
be suddenly enabled to meet his liabilities in
full.

The unfortunate state of affairs that prevails
at Tientsin is, as might be inferred from the
magnitude of the debt, not altogether of recent
origin. By the Chinese it is traced back to
the year 1901, but it was during 1907-08 that
the indebtedness of the native merchants as-
sumed serious proportions. At Tientsin, no
less than at Shanghai, commercial competi-
tion has been growing steadily keener in re-
cent years and there has been a tendency
to depart from old conservative business
methods that had led to dangerous innovations.
The principle appears to have been held by
certain importers that it was necessary, at
whatever costs to do business, safely if they
could—but to do it. It was a bold bid on their
part to secure the trade of their rivals; and in
their eagerness to record transactions they
palpably neglected the lessons of former years,
which, in many instances, had been the occasion
of bitter regret to rash speculators. The cur-
rent state of the market, or the problem of
what was to become of the ever-increasing
amount of stocks was practically ignored. It
was not to be supposed that shrewd Chinese
dealers would hesitate to take advantage of their
opportunity, when goods were being offered to
them on surprisingly easy terms. Solid,
responsible business firms were glad of the
possibility of obtaining long credit—for ready
money can always be used with enormous profit
in Chinese commercial circles—and the poor
speculator was given an "outlook" for
chance to establish himself upon the capital of
the foreigner. In these circumstances liabilities
increased until, with the tremendous fall in
prices last year there arose the grim spectre
of ruin. Some of the defaulters, it was claimed,
were men owing considerable land outside the
foreign concessions, and the obvious course
of distraint upon such properties suggested
itself as means of escape from the *impasse*.
Unfortunately the Tientsin Taotai was provided
with an easy reply by the fact that the land in
question could not be alienated. Notwith-
standing this objection the creditors continued to
urge that they had given credit to some extent
because they knew that the debtors were men
of substance; and that their land should
either be sold or handed over to the credi-
tors. By that time, however, the values of
land had shrunk to the same extent as mer-
chandise. The Chinese pleaded the hardship
of forced sales and successfully deferred the
day of settlement.

There is a certain originality in the scheme
for which the Chinese Chamber of Commerce
has now made itself responsible; but the ques-
tion of its practicability is decidedly open. It
suffers, in the first place, from an excess of
optimism. The statement that money can be
obtained from the foreigners bearing interest at
four or five per cent. and that native Banks easily
secure eight, may be plausible enough; but no
provision is made in this scheme for expenses.
Time and money would both be needed to
develop the enterprise, and history does not
teach us that Chinese banking methods are
invariably remunerative. There would remain,
then, the security to the foreigners of the Bank's
capital, for which the Chinese Government is
to be held responsible. Viewed in this light
the plan appears as practically nothing more
than an elaborate way of asking the Chinese
Government to guarantee payment of all the
debts, without allowing it the opportunity to
ascertain on what grounds such large credit
was given. Where the debtors are wealthy
men it is only reasonable to expect that they
should be forced to meet their liabilities; but
for the Chinese Government itself to be held

responsible would, as the Viceroy of Chihli
points out, create a very dangerous precedent;
and one that would affect Shanghai no less
than Tientsin, seeing that it goes to the
bass of the import trade. It is an axiom that
speculators in undertaking risk must also be
prepared for failure. It was because they
recognized that fact so clearly, that conserva-
tive hongs held aloof during the operations of
1908; and it would be manifestly unfair for
their rivals, who sought to take away their
business by irregular methods, to be rescued
from their predicament by diplomatic action.
To disregard what, but for the present turn of
affairs, might have been deemed a self-evident
principle of fair competition, would cause com-
plete disorganization in the future, through the
uncontrolled actions of small, irresponsible
firms, confident that their rash conduct would
be remedied by their Ministers, on the lines of
a precedent laid down in 1909.

Intimations

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1904. [192]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after this
date, the selling price of ice, will be
reduced to HALF A CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [252]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED, have now 40,000 cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1904. [50]

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in this
Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Euro-
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and
possessed of a first rate certificate as a
Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write care of
Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37,
Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [219]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net, \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net, \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1904. [56]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 26th Feb., 1904. [121]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1904, the
rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong
Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as
follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, pro-
portional. Subscriptions for any period less
than one month will be charged as for a full
month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the
address is accessible to messenger. Peak
subscribers can have their copies delivered
at their residences without any extra charge.
On copies sent by post an additional \$1.20
per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary
Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order
THE MANAGER
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1904. [19]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
FRIDAY,

the 2nd April, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

A VERY VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Comprising:—
DIAMOND RINGS SOLITAIRE from
4 to 5 Carats, DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE and
RUBY RINGS, DIAMOND EARRINGS,
CHARMS, LADY'S GOLD and SILVER
WATCHES, &c.

Also
One VICTOR GRAMOPHONE and
RECORDS.

On view on Thursday, the 1st April.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1904. [307]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
SATURDAY,

the 3rd April, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—
FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE
VASES and PLATES, GOLD PHOTO
PICTURES, CARVED IVORY FIGURES,
CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and
BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and
CUT-VELVET WALL HANGINGS,
SCREENS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA
BOWLS, VASES and PLATES, MOTHER-
OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, PANELS,
FRO

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL, AND BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon 12.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

BIRTH.

On March 25, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McLEAN, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1909.

A DISTINGUISHED CIVIL SERVANT.

To those who have followed the distinguished career in the Colonial service of Mr. Arathoon Seth, B.Sc., the Registrar of Supreme Court, and also to the commercial community of Hongkong, both foreign and Chinese, to whom Mr. Seth has been popularly known, the news of his early retirement after forty years of active service will be a matter of great regret. It is no exaggeration of terms when we mention that the Hongkong Civil Service, excellently manned as it is, may possess a few members equal to, but none to excel, in point of ability, industry and zeal the officer who is about to retire from the service of the Government. Many a fledgling, who have since attained to high positions in the service of the Crown, and who have served their periods of cadetships in this Colony, have been initiated into the probationary period of their various offices under the tutelage of the present Registrar, who has filled a multiplicity and diversity of offices like no other public servant in Hongkong had done. As recently as the other day, on the occasion of the wedding of the younger daughter of Mr. Seth, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, the Colonial Secretary, in proposing a toast to the bride and bridegroom, in extremely felicitous terms paid a just tribute of praise to his colleague in the service, which is endorsed by all those who are favoured with an acquaintance with Mr. Seth when he said: "It is 26 years last month since I landed in Hongkong and one of the first officials I came into relations with was Mr. Seth who at that time held an important post in the Colonial Secretary's Office. I had already received my baptism of red tape in the Colonial Office in London. I think Mr. Seth helped to initiate me into the secret of how to use red tape discreetly. It is a grand thing with which at times to choke off inconvenient questioners. But at others one has to beware lest one's own usefulness is choked by it, so it is with much pleasure that I seize to-day's opportunity to help a friend and colleague whose sterling worth

has been recognised by His Majesty himself, who not long ago decorated him with the Imperial Service Order. Little did Mr. May's auditors imagine that a career so highly appreciated was soon to be lost to the public service of Hongkong. However, none will grudge the retiring official the well-merited retirement which he has seen fit to seek in the fullness of his health and strength and many there will be who will share with us the hope and the wish that Mr. Arathoon Seth may yet enjoy a long life and profitably exercise his recognised ability in whatever new sphere he may deem proper to employ his energies upon the termination of his official connections with Hongkong. His career began in the Colony when, after having distinguished himself in an examination in the Chinese language, in the old St. Xavier's School (since developed into the present St. Joseph's English College) he joined the mercantile firm of Bourjau Hübener & Co., of which, Mr. Gustav Weiler, now principal of the firm of Messrs. Sander, Wiener & Co., was then the book-keeper. On account of the distinction Mr. Seth earned at the examination in Chinese in his Alma Mater, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith recommended Mr. Seth for appointment to the Magistracy. He joined that Department as Hindustani interpreter in February, 1868, and resigned the service in December of the following year to accept an appointment with the P. & O. S. N. Co. During the three years that he remained with the big shipping firm, he became practically conversant with all the departments of the shipping business. In September, 1879, Mr. Seth returned to the Magistracy as Third Clerk, rising rapidly to the First Clerkship upon the death of Mr. James Collins in Calcutta. He occupied that position for six years and was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office as Chief Clerk in 1881 upon the death of Mr. J. M. d'Almeida e Castro. When Mr. Wodehouse proceeded on leave of absence, Mr. Seth was gazetted Clerk of Councils. In addition to his continued duties he performed also those of Valuer under the Rating Ordinance and Superintendent of Opium Revenue between the years 1881 and 1885. His capacity for filling a number of appointments simultaneously was demonstrated, when, from June to October, 1887, he discharged also the duties of Superintendent of Exports and Imports. It was not until the middle of 1890, that he proceeded on leave on half pay, returning three years after. He employed the best part of his time while on leave in reading Law and in June, 1893, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He had a short respite of one month from incessant work in 1894, being appointed Acting Deputy Land Officer towards the end of that year. When the New Territories were ceded to the British Government under the Kowloon Convention, one of the most difficult problems was the settlement of the land question. In conjunction with the late Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Mr. Seth worked laboriously and continuously in the investigation of the extremely delicate task of having to adapt the primitive views of the Chinese landed proprietors and village squatters to the new order of things. The elaborate joint report which was submitted to Government by Messrs. Shepherd and Seth established the basis of the new system of land tenure in the New Territories. After the great plague in Hongkong, when another big problem suggested itself for solution in the resumption of insanitary properties, Mr. Seth was seconded for service as Secretary to the Board constituted under the Tai-ping-shan Resumption Ordinance, 1894. In March of the following year, he was appointed Acting Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Acting Deputy Land Officer and Acting Secretary to the Squatters' Board. In July, 1896, there was appointed the Insanitary Properties Commission, and no more suitable secretary than Mr. Seth was procurable, who received the thanks of the Government in connection with the efficient performance of his task. Omission should not be made of the fact that when the District Land Court was established under the New Territories Ordinance, the Registrarship was offered to Mr. Seth, who could not accept it on account of his early departure for England upon medical advice. For the ten years from 1897 to 1907, Mr. Seth continued to discharge the various duties of his office in the Registry of the Supreme Court to the satisfaction of Bench, Bar and litigants alike. On the 18th May, 1904, he was appointed substantive Registrar, being conferred the honour of the newly-instituted Order of the Imperial Service in 1905. We have thus summarised in the briefest possible manner a record of service which should be the pride of any man to possess, but when it is added that that record is acknowledged by most people acquainted with it as meriting higher recognition than it has thus far received, it will be admitted that the retiring officer from the service of the Crown may yet hope to attain honours which are but the fair dues of one who can claim a record of forty years of service as conscientiously discharged as it has been to the benefit of the Colony which has profited by it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Imperial German Consulate has been removed from No. 58 and to Glenally Buildings to No. 2 College Gardens, Upper Albert Road.

The employees of the Chinese piece-goods house in Harkow have struck work and created trouble. The Viceroy at Wuchang has dispatched troops to maintain order.

COMMANDER A. H. H. C. Home, who is pretty well known on the China Station, has been appointed to the command of the third class cruiser *Pyramus*, Australian Squadron.

The Tokyo papers reiterate that the authorities are not inclined to consent to the proposal that the differences between China and Japan in Manchuria should be referred to arbitration.

Mr. Cortelyou, the President of New York Gas Company, and five of the leading Army Officers have been appointed as a commission to review the facts of the shooting affair at Brownsville.

A SHIPMENT of 4,000 cats has been cleared at Washington for Japan (pace the man with stories about Whittington). A further 10,000 cats are required to help destroy the rat plague in the country.

The appointment of Lieutenant J. Kiddle to the command of the destroyer *Whiting*, China Squadron, has been cancelled, and instead Lieutenant Gilbert G. Heathcote has been appointed to the command from the flagship *King Alfred*, of which he is a supernumerary officer.

SUB-LIEUT. V. J. Bowden-Smith has been appointed to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of Jan. 30, and reappointed to the *Kinika*, on promotion, in lieu of a sublieutenant, to date Jan. 30. Engineer-Lieut. H. G. Moon has been appointed to the *Kent*, undated.

On the morning of the 25th instant, on the Hankow river, a boiler explosion occurred on board the Chinese launch *Li Han* plying between that port and Huangchou. The launch was sunk in consequence, and about fifty passengers and crew lost their lives, while many others sustained injuries.

MR. ARTHUR JACKSON, representative of the Hippodrome Circus, has just recently arrived in the Colony and is making preparations for the opening night which will be some time next month. The circus carries a menagerie with it of performing lions, tigers, elephants, and zebra. Further particulars will be announced later.

H. E. LI CHING-HSI, Viceroy designate of Yunnan, has called the attention of the Ministry of Finance to the need of funds for the army, the opium prohibition and other measures, and the President has agreed to do what he can to meet the necessity. The Viceroy will, therefore, shortly have his farewell audience with the Throne and depart to his post.

The *London Gazette* of 2nd ultimo has the following notification:—Foreign Office, February 24, 1909.—The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, to be His Majesty's Special Ambassador Extraordinary to attend the funeral of His Majesty the late Emperor of China.

QUITE an imposing little ceremony took place on the 19th instant near Kereko, North Formosa, when 525 male and 546 female aborigines surrendered themselves into the hands of the Japanese. Pledges were exacted from them that they would induce others of their compatriots to give themselves up; and on this condition the captives were then allowed to return to their old villages.

THE Philippine Inter-island steamer *Carmen* was purchased on 24th March by Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Company, from G. Urrutia and Company. On return from the south on her present trip, the vessel will be placed on the Manila-Leyte-Samar run to bring tempo to the capital for shipment abroad. The *Carmen* is a vessel of 392 tons displacement and was built in 1874 at Port Glasgow by Macfayden and Company.

A CENSOR has presented a memorial to the Throne stating that owing to the rumours in connection with arrests of revolutionists in Chekiang province among the soldiers and students, much apprehension and excitement are caused among the people. He requests that the Governor of Chekiang be ordered to avoid needless prosecutions whilst severely punishing the evil-doers when found guilty. The Governor has been ordered to take note.

IT is stated that an allotment of special duties has been arranged among the Navy Commissioners. Duke Tsai Tse, in virtue of his Presidency of the Ministry of Finance, will be charged with procuring funds, Prince Su will formulate regulations for general procedure, President Tieh Liang will reform the navy and control affairs relating to the navy and the army, Admiral Sah is to take in hand the improvement of dockyards and the training of naval men.

ACCORDING to Chinese reports H. E. the Prince Regent has been discussing the advisability of adopting conscription for China, under which all Chinese men would enlist for military service for three years. His Highness has come to the conclusion that before being required to render such service, the people should be given to return more rights and privileges than they now possess, so that the question can be brought up for further consideration after a Parliament has been established in China.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

General Joaquim Machado, who will represent Portugal in the delimitation of the frontier between Macao and China, will sail from Lisbon in April.

PROPERTY SALE.

A property sale was held by Mr. G. P. Lamont, this afternoon, when all that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 64 with the building thereon known as No. 10, Jervois Street, was sold by public auction. The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from 14th January, 1851. The area is 1,028 square feet and the Crown Rent \$15.12 per annum. No. 19, Jervois Street is let for a term of 30 years from October, 1895, at \$72.50 per month (Chinese) and the sale was subject to such letting.

CHINA IN THE COMMONS.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT HARBIN. On March 1, Mr. Rees (Montgomery Boroughs, Min.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was proposed to appoint a Consul at Harbin.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Rollox, Min.) The question of appointing a British Consul at Harbin has been considered by His Majesty's Government; and it has been decided that the importance of British interests there does not as yet warrant the expense involved. Arrangements have, however, been made for occasional visits being paid to Harbin by His Majesty's Consul-General at Mukden, which city is in direct communication with Harbin by railway, with a view to his reporting any change which may occur in the situation there.

THE LENDING OF NAVAL OFFICERS. On the 3rd, Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty how long the present Admiral, Sir Archibald Douglas, was in the service of the Japanese Government; whether he could give similar information in regard to Admiral Lang, for some time in the service of the Chinese Government; and how long after their appointments these officers were retained on active list.

Mr. McKenna: Both officers were on the commanders list when lent to the Japanese and Chinese Governments respectively. Sir Archibald Douglas served in Japan for about two years, and remained on the active list for about 32 years subsequently. Admiral Lang served in China for about 61 years, and subsequently remained on the active list for about eight years.

CHINA'S MONUMENTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Owing to the increase of vandalism in China, within the last two years the undersigned committee has been formed in Peking with the object of promoting the preservation of monuments, sculptures, etc., especially with respect to acts of vandalism traceable to foreigners.

Destruction of sculptures, tablets, public buildings and such monuments has increased in proportion to the growth of communications. Since the opening of the railway to Nankou irreparable damage has been done to the Ming Tombs and six of these are virtually ruined. A temple in Peking has been closed to foreigners and the closing of the Temple of Heaven has been threatened on account of vandalism. Depredations have taken place of two other capitals, Moukden and Sianfu. At Nanking visitors are actively destroying the sculptures at the Ming Tombs by pounding them with stones and cutting names in them. Chinats, Kai-feng-fu are now reached by rail and the antiquities there are likewise being exposed to the depredations of visitors. Numerous other instances of mutilation are reported at Tai-ning-chow in the Western Hills near Peking and active destruction is going on at Hangchow, etc., etc.

In view of these facts and of the responsibility of all concerned the co-operation of foreign officials in China, of scholars and all other interested persons is deplorable in order to create a respect for Chinese antiquities, monuments, etc., an interest in their preservation, China is undaunted against the iniquities of vandalism and is the only important nation remaining to discover the need of protection and care of public monuments.

Those interested should keep the matter of injuries to monuments in China prominently before the foreign public as an evil to be suppressed as quickly as possible. The undersigned committee has been organized to receive the names of all persons interested. It is asked that information regarding the location, history and state of monuments and of acts of vandalism be communicated to the secretary of the committee. A contribution of \$1.00 Mexican per year is requested from each interested person, to be used for postage and printing and contributors paying said \$1.00 Mexican will be enrolled as members of the China Monuments Society. Prompt co-operation and assistance is required. The China Monuments Committee.

J. B. B. John Jordan
J. Korostovets, H. J. H. J.
L. G. Hillier, Secretary Treasurer.
Frederick McCormick, Secretary.

Note.—Commit to the Honorary Treasurer, China Monuments Society, Peking, in China and \$1 notes or postal orders on Imperial Chinese Post Office. Outside of China the equivalent of 2 francs.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.—On the 30th at 11.55 a.m.—The thermometer has risen moderately in E. Japan, and fallen over China, particularly in the North. A depression is advancing towards N. China from the Westward, and the highest pressure is now shown over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan. Fresh to moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

FORECAST.

Hongkong and Neighbourhood.—N.E. and E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair, cloudy, and showers of rain. 1st Forecast, same as No. 1. 2nd Forecast, same as No. 1. 3rd Forecast, same as No. 1. 4th Forecast, same as No. 1. 5th Forecast, same as No. 1. 6th Forecast, same as No. 1. 7th Forecast, same as No. 1. 8th Forecast, same as No. 1. 9th Forecast, same as No. 1. 10th Forecast, same as No. 1. 11th Forecast, same as No. 1. 12th Forecast, same as No. 1. 13th Forecast, same as No. 1. 14th Forecast, same as No. 1. 15th Forecast, same as No. 1. 16th Forecast, same as No. 1. 17th Forecast, same as No. 1. 18th Forecast, same as No. 1. 19th Forecast, same as No. 1. 20th Forecast, same as No. 1. 21st Forecast, same as No. 1. 22nd Forecast, same as No. 1. 23rd Forecast, same as No. 1. 24th Forecast, same as No. 1. 25th Forecast, same as No. 1. 26th Forecast, same as No. 1. 27th Forecast, same as No. 1. 28th Forecast, same as No. 1. 29th Forecast, same as No. 1. 30th Forecast, same as No. 1. 31st 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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE MANCHURIAN DIFFERENCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

The Japanese Minister in Peking, Mr. Ijima, has notified the Waiwupu that Japan is unwilling to agree to refer to the Hague Conference the questions pending between China and Japan regarding Manchuria, on the ground that the differences are of a trivial character and are susceptible of a satisfactory arrangement without resorting to such a course.

MINING.

ENCOURAGEMENTS OFFERED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has recommended that if any Chinese subject should discover any new patent for the treatment of ore he should be granted the exclusive privilege for the use thereof.

It is also suggested that a reduction in duty should be allowed in favour of such.

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

LOAN REQUIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu has memorialised for sanction to raise a foreign loan for the construction of a railway from Kansu to the New Dominion.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has lodged a protest against the Viceroy's proposal.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO BE RECALLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

The Prince Regent being dissatisfied with the manner in which Yu Shek-mui, the special Commissioner, has conducted his investigations into the question of Constitutional Government in Europe and with his report thereon, has directed the Grand Councillors to telegraph for his return.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

CHINESE MANUFACTURE APPROVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

The Ministry of War has examined the arms and ammunition manufactured at the arsenals in Kiangsu and Hupeh.

The board of examination has found them to be serviceable.

Instructions have accordingly been issued to all the Provincial authorities to purchase their arms and ammunition from these arsenals.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

BENEFACTORS TO BE RECOGNISED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 30th March.

A memorial has been presented by a certain Censor recommending that high official ranks be conferred on those who contribute large sums of money towards the Naval Reorganisation Scheme.

A CHINAMAN'S EXTRADITION.

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR SWATOW.

Extradition proceedings were commenced in the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. H. Kemp against a Chinaman named Lee Fat Tung, alias Hu Min Ching, alias Hu Kai Fuk, who is alleged to have committed armed robbery on the borders of Swatow, or, to be precise, south of Swatow on the 25th December last. Prisoner, a well-groomed Chinaman, betrayed unmistakable signs of discomfort in the dock. Mr. H. L. Dennis, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, while Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Wong Po Shan, translator in the Registrar-General's Department, stated that about the 4th or 5th inst. he translated a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, which bore upon it the seal of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang in two places.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, spoke to having received a despatch on the 1st inst. from the Viceroy of Canton enclosed in a letter from the British Acting Consul-General at Canton. The Viceroy's seal, with which witness was familiar, appeared in two places.

The case was adjourned till Monday afternoon in order to allow the prosecution to produce a number of witnesses who were compelled to stop half-way owing to the breaking down of communications.

THE "KAISERIN ELISABETH."

CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

According to the *Shanghai Mercury*, the following is the correct account of the accident to the Austro-Hungarian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*.

The *Kaiserin Elisabeth* did not run down a sampan, but when between the two light vessels at the upper end of Gough Island she stopped in order to allow an incoming steamer to pass, and a small junk, which was beating against the wind, came too close to her, and her mizen mast fouled the after davits of the cruiser and broke.

The *Kaiserin Elisabeth* anchored outside Woosung and got underway at 11 p.m., on the first of the flood. Shortly afterwards, as the weather got foggy, she was obliged to anchor. She did not, however, lie quiet, as her cables, on account of the exceptionally strong tide, parted. She then dropped her second anchor and remained quiet till 9 a.m. of the 23rd of March, when suddenly this chain also parted, and the ship, left at the mercy of the tide, drifted a few seconds afterwards on a small bank or submerged wreck in a position where the Admiralty chart gives deep water. As the ship touched she heeled considerably over, knocking men and all loose things to leeward, and causing some sailors to fall overboard, four of whom unfortunately were lost. Another sailor lost his life through a boat being smashed to pieces against the ship's side. Afterwards the ship righted herself up, but still kept an inclination of 7 degrees. Seven alarm signals were fired. About three quarters of an hour after grounding, and although the water was still falling, the ship was refloated by her own engines and before any assistance could have reached the ship. She then proceeded to Woosung and on the following high water to Shanghai.

A VISIT TO THE CRUISER.

A representative of this paper paid a visit to the handsome cruiser this morning (27th March), where she is lying moored off the Wayside Wharf. After considerable toying about in a sampan, the ship's side was gained and the deck soon reached where the visitor was received by an officer. A look round the vessel soon showed that she had not suffered any damage in her recent exciting experience. Everything appeared to be in perfect order, the sailors being busily occupied at their usual tasks, while in the after part of the ship, the Band was practising. The vessel will leave here for Nagasaki some time next week.

THE PRATAS ISLAND INCIDENT.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

It is believed that the story about a party of Japanese landing on Pratas Island (or Tung Sa Island) and running up their country's flag, is made out of whole cloth. No accurate information as to any such incident can be obtained. The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes Mr. Suzuki Yabai, who is well acquainted with the locality, as describing the island in most forbidding terms. He says that it is a veritable seedplot of storms and fogs, and that dangerous reefs dot the sea in its vicinity. There are no natural products. A little shell is the only commodity to tempt visitors. An English warship was once lost in the neighbourhood of the island, and the British Government talked of creating a light-house, but the work would have been so difficult that no trustworthy estimate of expenses could be formed. As to the story that a number of Japanese and Formosians have landed there, built a village and pulled down a temple, expending a million yen worth of sulphur by way of guard, there can not be more than an infinitesimally small grain of truth in it. It is noticeable that the authorities are silent, evidently regarding the tale as unworthy of notice. As for the statements of the *Sinh Pao*, they appear to be about two years belated, if even that excuse be admissible.—*Japan Mail*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Buslow*) 8th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 16th prox.

The s.s. *Tan* left Manila on 30th inst., and is due here on 3rd prox.

The s.s. *Chikil* left Haiphong on 30th inst., and is due here on 3rd prox.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Sigismund* left Manila to-day, at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on 2nd prox., at noon.

The O. & C. S. S. *La Korra* sailed from Yokohama on 27th inst. for this port via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila and is due here on 7th prox.

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CHINESE TARIFF GENERAL.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO "KING ALFRED."

At 10 o'clock this morning, the new Tartar General appointed to Canton by the Chinese Government, Tsang Chi, whose arrival from the North was reported the other day, officially visited Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton on his flagship, the *King Alfred*. Salutes were exchanged.

TEA.

DECLINE OF THE TRADE.

The *Osaka Asahi* has an article reviewing the decline of the tea trade of Kobe in recent years, which it attributes in a large measure to the development of Shimidzu. It is true, says the *Osaka Asahi*, that ominous forebodings are expressed by many people as to the future of Japan's tea trade, but it does not require much argument to prove that a purely domestic industry that brings a cash return of over 10 million yen from its export trade should be afforded as much encouragement as possible in view of the fact that much attention is given to the fostering of less important industries. The tea trade of Kobe was at its zenith about 1885, when a number of prominent foreign firms were engaged in the business. There is no doubt that, comparing that period with the present, a considerable falling-off is noticeable in the amount exported, but as far as value is concerned it will be observed that the export trade has advanced instead of declined. Even at the time when Kobe's tea trade was at its height the amount exported did not much exceed eight million yen in value, whereas the value of last year's export, for instance, reached 14 million yen. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the tea trade in Kobe and Yokohama is declining year by year despite the fact that the prosperity of these ports in the past owed much to this trade. In 1905 Kobe exported 10 million pounds of tea, but in 1908 the amount exported fell off to 6 million. This diminution has been caused, not by the decline in the export of tea from the country as a whole, but by the withdrawal of Kobe's trade to Shimidzu, with the gradual development of the latter port. In other words, Shimidzu has taken the place which had long been occupied by Kobe and Yokohama, as regards the trade, and aims at maintaining the ground it has acquired. According to the latest returns there are now fewer than 49 tea-faring establishments at Shimidzu and Shimidzu, and during last year 10,646,000 lb. of tea were shipped direct abroad from the port, in addition to 429,000 lb. to Kobe and 3,300,000 lb. to Yokohama, making a total of 14,400,000 lb. The growth of the tea trade of Shimidzu in recent years has been the cause of a proportionate decline in Kobe, as will be seen from the following figures of the export from the latter port during the last four years:—

1905.....10,793,877 lb.
1906.....8,374,184
1907.....9,147,067
1908.....6,534,653

At one time Kobe handled the tea trade to the extent of 14 to 15 million kim annually, but the trade has now fallen off to a half of that quantity. It is not likely that Kobe and Yokohama will regain the ground lost in the future as far as the tea trade is concerned.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS OF EAST AND WEST.

New York, February 18.

The anti-Japanese agitation in California has once more received its quietus by the application of the Presidential "big stick." International complications have thus been averted, for the time being, at any rate, and an interchange of diplomatic communications between Tokyo and Washington in explanation of the menacing attitude of the Californian State Legislature rendered unnecessary. Things began to look distinctly serious when other Western States seemed likely to follow California's suit, so that their action called forth counter expressions in the New York State Legislative Assembly and in Boards of Trade in the Eastern States, inspired by apprehension that the mutual commerce of the two countries was likely to be endangered by the proposed local laws of the Pacific Slope.

Though the crisis is over, it would be rash to conclude that the danger has been removed altogether. The present outbreak in California was a recrudescence of the agitation of two years ago. California's Legislature meets only every other year. This partly accounts for the fact that so little was heard during the last twelve months of the anti-Japanese movement. But on the very first day of the session of the State Legislature the obnoxious bills were introduced. The School Bill, to provide separate schools for Japanese, was denounced by President Roosevelt as the worst of these, because of the discrimination implied by its effect against natives of a country enjoying under treaty stipulations the privileges of ordinary citizenship in the United States. It would have gone beyond the area of the San Francisco school authorities, in whose schools the grievance originally became acute, and extended to the country districts, where Japanese colonies have become numerous. The other bill, to deprive Japanese from holding land, had really a stronger sentiment behind it, though it was the first to be killed.

That both questions will come up again in future sessions is certain. A slight majority of the Lower House has yielded to the pressure exercised directly by the Federal authorities upon Governor Gillett and the Speaker of the Californian House, which is Republican in its party complexion, and on all other questions, ardent supporters of President Roosevelt. All parties in the State, however, are agreed upon the policy of anti-Japanese legislation, as the regular State party platform of Republicans and Democrats showed last year, though in the

Presidential contest, which carried with it the State's Legislature, elections last autumn, it was thought better to eliminate the burning local question from the National party's practically representative.

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

I have had an opportunity this week of personally gaining the views of men representative of what may roughly be called the Western and Eastern position in the United States on the subject of California and Japan.

Mr. James D. Phelan, from his exercise of the Mayoralty of San Francisco for six years (1896-1902) and his activity in the reconstruction of the City after the earthquake and fire, has a knowledge of the local conditions that can hardly be surpassed. I asked him during a short visit to New York to what he attributed mainly the storm that had arisen again.

"The land question in California," he answered, "is the bottom of the trouble. The school difficulty in San Francisco itself was in process of settling itself. The school authorities had let the matter of separating the Japanese from the other children in the schools rest after the agitation two years ago. The difficulty is a real one, at the Japanese boys, who are often youths and young men learning the language, have been customarily placed side by side with little girls, and several scandals ending in the police-courts resulted; the moral code of the two races being entirely different."

"But this difficulty may have been met by individual treatment. The general feeling against the Japanese as a class, however, has become very much stronger, since those in the city have invaded some of the better class districts, to the deterioration of the property value. In the rebuilding of the city owners wishing to recoup themselves let houses to the Japanese, who fill them with thirty or forty of their countrymen. The white population will not and cannot live in close daily contact with people of radically different instincts and habits. The racial division is too great. The Japanese soon have the street to themselves."

"Hasn't the same difficulty been more or less overcome in the case of the Chinese?"

"The Japanese are found to be the more objectionable of the two to live with and deal with. They are more aggressive and ambitious, and are invading every kind of employment, trade, small shop-keeping, and factory work. The Chinaman has become used to his surroundings, and accepts the situation, though he does not assimilate with the white population. The abuses of the old China-town quarter have been swept away. In certain kinds of domestic labour the Chinese are almost a necessity. They give little trouble to the civic authorities, beyond occasional faction broils among themselves. It has become the practice of the police to hold the heads of the six Chinese fong, or companies, responsible for any disturbance of the peace, and this works well. The Japanese are even less assimilable than the Chinese. They are more dangerous competitors with our own people, and engage in a greater variety of employment. Moreover, from the coolie or labour point of view they are not so reliable, and it is difficult to hold them to contract obligations."

"The Chinese Exclusion Laws have been beneficial to the State, reducing the Chinese residents from 75,000 in 1880 to 45,000 at the last census. The present number of Japanese residents in California is not definitely known, but is generally estimated at 70,000. It is true that under the 'gentlemen's agreement' between the United States and Japan, the Japanese coolie immigration from Hawaii has been greatly lessened. But the fact quoted by the Washington officials that the Japanese leaving this country are a greater number than those coming in only applies to the last few months. It is none the less certain that in districts of California, especially the northern part, they have settled in some of the most fertile valleys and driven out both the whites and the Chinese. There is no love lost, indeed, between the Chinese and the Japanese, who regard the Mongolian with contempt and habitually ill-treat him physically."

THE LABOUR SUBSTITUTE.

"What labour substitute or remedy are you looking for?"

"When the Panama Canal is ready, we may be able to draw upon Europe's surplus labour. The Pacific Slope States are not getting their due proportion of the immigrants that come from the Mediterranean countries into the United States. We hope to get by that route the farm and fruit grove settlers we need, who will work in with and not displace our working population, and who will become absorbed in the mass of American citizenship. In their case there will be no ineradicable reasons of race and mental organisation to prevent their being moulded by the fusion of their own social, labour, and political institutions with our own into strong and composite American stock."

"Politically, what chance is there of Japanese aggression in the Pacific?"

"We cannot disregard the comparative unpopulatedness of our ports and coasts from attack. The Japanese Merchant Marine, with the direct help of their Government, is displaying great activity all down the coast establishing new lines. The Japanese in the country are nearly all trained soldiers, and in case of hostilities might even before leaving the country be a great danger to our midst. Our Government has itself shown inconsistency in this matter, as Japanese servants are no longer allowed in the navy. We are therefore all for a larger naval establishment in the Pacific."

"Is the Eastern States, California has received little sympathy. San Francisco fully recognises herself that she is in a great measure dependent upon New York for the supply of capital which is rebuilding the city and developing the resources of California. Throughout the latter of excitement Wall Street did not turn a hair through fear that the State's majority legislation might embroil the United States with Japan. The stock market has hardly moved a point over the matter."

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Today's Advertisements.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E. 45TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BOND of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the Office of the CORPORATION on and after the 31st March, 1909.

LIST OF DRAWN BONDS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1909. [309]

NOTICE.

THE SALE OF IRISH LINENS, LACE CURTAINS, TOWELS, &c., &c., will be continued.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 1st April, 1909, at 11 A.M., when a few extra lots will also be put up.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1909. [311]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

ROYAL ENTERTAINERS.

Four Nights Only.

HIGH CLASS MUSICAL COMEDY VAUDEVILLE FARCES.

OPENING APRIL 1st.

FIRST NIGHT, GEORGE COHAN'S "BEHIND THE SCENES."

BOOKING AT—MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1909. [310]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship "DEVANHA."

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI, TO-MORROW, the 1st April, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1909. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer "DEVANHA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be stored out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Marmora*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th April, 1909, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1909. [4]

Public Companies.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1909, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 3rd March, until SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1909, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909. [488]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, to SATURDAY, the 3rd April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909. [486]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts, to 31st December, 1908, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th April to the 21st April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1909. [390]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREH

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	FORFEITURE AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S ETC.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,234	{ Final of 2s and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/81 = \$26.024 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$930 sellers London 480 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$107 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,500,011	{ Final of 5/- making 45/- for 1906 and interim of 5/- for 1907 }	5 1/2 %	\$250 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus 5/- for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$245 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	9,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus 5/- for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$7,000,000 }	\$7,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1908	7 1/2 %	\$35 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$20,279	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$20 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/11 = \$5.154 }	5 1/2 %	{ \$40 buyers Tls. 120 buyers }
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	£13,755	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tls. 50 buyers Tls. 54 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	4 1/2 %	\$25 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	£63,817	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50 }	4 1/2 %	\$25 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	\$98	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 1 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Take Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 2,225	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 1 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Dr. \$5,558	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Dr. \$15,873	Final of 3/- making 3/- for 1908	...	\$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Final of 3/- making 3/- for 1908	...	Tls. 127 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£11,550	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Dr. £2,191	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$50,102	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1907	...	\$49 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$37,078	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	10 %	180 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 13,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 86
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 697,257 Tls. 697,257 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 165 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	...	Tls. 103 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Dr. \$1,220	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$19 buyers
Central Hotels, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	\$2,741	\$1.25 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	\$18 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$295	Final of 1 1/2 making 5/- for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$84 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$250,000	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$21,272	60 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$8 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$5,86	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,123,045 Tls. 1,123,045 Tls. 1,123,045 }	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,968	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1908	9 1/2 %	Tls. 44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$3,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	Tls. 9 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 1,125,000 Tls. 1,125,000 Tls. 1,125,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 1/2 %)	...	Tls. 90 buyers
Loan-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	Tls. 4,729	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 103 buyers
Boy Cheo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 3,500,000 Tls. 3,500,000 Tls. 3,500,000 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	...	Tls. 385 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£648	110/- per share or 1907 = \$1.037	10 %	\$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	9 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	£61,738	60 cents for year ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$5
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	£61,738	80 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$5 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	9 1/2 %	\$9.40 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$5,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$251	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$24 sales
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$8,957	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$19 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$9,321	Final of \$15 per share making \$19 for 1908	9 1/2 %	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$7,616	Final of 5/- per share making 5/- for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$8,900	Final of 5/- per share making 5/- for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- dijheid in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 16,682	{ 1st Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909 80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 70 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$350,000 \$350,000 \$350,000 }	\$7,471	None	6 1/2 %	\$24
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$7,471	None	6 1/2 %	\$24
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	Pa. 18,640	None	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 }	Tls. 6,601	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,000 Tls. 24,000 Tls. 24,000 }	Tls. 8,491	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 130 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,500	£20	£20	{ £180,000 £180,000 £180,000 }	Tls. 5,822	Final of 1/6 making 5/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$236	None	7 1/2 %	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 201	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000 }	Tls. 172	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 1/2 %	\$10 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$1,600	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$6,418	{ 80 cents on 4,000 shares and \$10.00 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908 Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 31st June, 1906 }	6 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$5,95	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 31st June, 1906	...	\$2 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 }	...	...	...	...

These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Kutimington.

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1908. 137

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